

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOLK SPEAKS AT PLATTSBURG;
REED AND GANTT AT MARSHALLCircuit Attorney Greeted by Big
Audience Interested in His Re-
ply to Political Opponents and
His Candidacy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Plattsburg, Mo., Dec. 5.—Joseph W. Folk addressed an audience completely filling the Circuit Courtroom at the Courthouse this afternoon. His speech was several times interrupted by applause.

He referred to the fact that sixteen members of the corrupt combine had faced sixteen Missouri juries, and each had received from five to seven years in the Penitentiary, at which a voice asked the question:

"How many are in the Penitentiary?"

Folk responded: "None, but our friend Kratz is in a Mexican Penitentiary and shortly will again be on Missouri soil."

He defended his record, and stated that never prior to 1902 had he scratched a ticket, and then only the name of James J. Butler. He said he deemed it inconsistent for him to send the "old man" to the Penitentiary and the "young man" to Congress, which elicited great applause.

TRAVELED ON FREIGHT.

Mr. Folk arrived late, having missed train connections at Kansas City, and having then to reach Plattsburg by the roundabout way of Cameron. It was 3 o'clock when he came in on a Rock Island freight. A large crowd had been in town since early in the morning, to hear the St. Louis Circuit Attorney, and he received an ovation on his appearance.

The farmers and delegates of Democrats from all parts of the county attended the meeting, and notwithstanding a cold day and slight snow, the meeting was a success.

Mr. Folk was introduced at the meeting by Colonel Ed W. Turner, chairman of the local club.

After the speech there was an informal reception and Mr. Turner entertained Mr. Folk at his home until his departure late this evening.

FOLK ON DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Folk said, in part:

"I have always believed in the teachings of the Democratic party and can have no dispute with those who hold to the principles of true Democracy. There appears, however, to be a new brand of Democracy just out, and with this I am not in accord. I prefer the old-fashioned kind of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. Such Democracy is not turned out by machinery, but comes from the hearts and consciences of the people. Such Democracy does not demand the support of corrupt men nor the condoning of wrongs done by members of the party."

"In my official position it has been my disagreeable duty to prosecute members of my own party. I have no apologies to make for it. Some professional Democrats now criticize me because, while engaged in the prosecution of these men, I would not go out on the stump and support them politically. In the campaign of 1902, in the midst of the bitterest prosecutions, I declined to advocate in public, even by indirect means, the things I was denouncing in court. In order that my position might not be misunderstood, however, I gave public statements defining my position, resolving that as a Democrat I would support all the nominees on the Democratic city ticket except those dominated by the influence I was prosecuting. I could not have done more at that time consistently with my public duties."

"In the discharge of my official functions I do not claim to have done anything to merit special distinction at the hands of my party. My opponents say that I have only done my duty, and should not be rewarded for it. In this I agree with them, but for they do not go far in insisting that one should be disbarred from receiving a Democratic nomination simply because he has done his duty. The doing of one's duty in official position ought not to be an objection."

"I should like to see the day come in Missouri when it will not be unusual or startling for an official to perform his duty for the public good, regardless of his own political welfare. I should like to see the time when officials who endeavor to enforce the laws fairly and impartially will not be subjected to calumnies and abuse. It is far easier to serve the 'gang' than it is to serve the people. No enemies are then incurred and no bitter hatreds engendered. If I had favored the 'gang' instead of trying to serve the people, they would now be shouting for me instead of snapping and snarling against me. I would rather, however, have the approval of my own conscience than to gain any position, no matter how exalted, by the sacrifice of principle."

"PEOPLE WANT NO BOSSES."

"If the people of Missouri would me to be Governor, I will try to faithfully carry out the obligations resting upon me, with the public good alone in view. Whether I shall be or not, is for the people alone to say."

"Some gentlemen have gone out into the State attempting to dictate to the rank and file of the Democracy whom they shall nominate. They seem to think no one is a good Democrat who does not wear the brand of collar. I have always been under the impression that the Democratic party belonged to the people and not to any self-anointed dictators."

"There are some who do not agree with me in this, and I may be wrong, but I am not yet convinced of it. The people are the ones to decide who is and who is not a Democrat. The honest yeomanry of Missouri are not yet ready to bare their backs to the whiplashes of self-seeking bosses working for their own interests, not the party good."

"The election laws should be administered all over the State so that every vote may be freely cast and honestly counted. Police machines should not be permitted in politics. The corrupt lobby should be driven from legislative halls and the laws should be administered so that corrupt lobbies will not be needed."

"The main issue before the people of Missouri is the eradication of corruption from legislative proceedings. The Democratic party, if true to its high mission, will accomplish this result. Let there be a reign of the people, of the honesty and intelligence of the great masses; then the corruption will be driven out."

Continued on page two.

Hawes Fails to Appear at Saline County Seat, but Good Crowd Gathers to Hear Other Speakers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Marshall, Mo., Dec. 5.—Judge James B. Gantt and Mayor James A. Reed spoke to an audience of 1,000 in the Marshall Opera-house this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Dean Dugins, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Saline County, who called to the chair Doctor A. A. Wheeler of Miami, a former candidate for State Senator in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

Doctor Wheeler presided throughout the meeting. The audience was composed of representative Democrats from different townships of Saline County, among them being many ex-Confederates who welcomed Judge Gantt to Saline County.

Stirling Price Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy attended in a body and applauded Judge Gantt when he appeared upon the stage. The Reed followers also were much in evidence. Reed buttons could be seen everywhere, and when he appeared upon the platform he was warmly greeted.

Hawes and Folk also were invited to attend and speak, but failed to come. Mr. Folk having an engagement at Plattsburg to speak.

GANTT'S SPEECH.

Judge Gantt spoke first. He said, in part:

"I am not here to present my claims to the office of Governor. I have no claims on the people of Missouri and no man has for that high and important office. It is the duty of the people of the State of Missouri to select the man whom they want for that office."

The next campaign, but I do know that when the next National Democratic Convention meets it will announce a platform upon which every Democrat in Missouri and Saline County can stand.

"There was a boodle in St. Louis, but that boodle is dead. The Republican administration of Henry Ziegenhein. But I do not think there is a city in the United States where there has not been some boodling going on."

"The Democratic party is not going to put on a show of boodle. We are not guilty of anything of the kind. Of course, the Democrats have been guilty of boodling, but that does not justify the accusation that the Democratic party or any candidate of that party is the party or candidate of boodlers."

REED TALKS.

Mayor Reed followed with a carefully considered and well received address which he announced in the beginning as a "Democratic speech."

Major Reed said, in part:

"I am here to-day to make you a Democratic speech. This is the only kind I know how to make. I do not know who will constitute the Democratic ticket next year. If my name, by good fortune, shall appear upon that ticket, I will be charged to make you another Democratic speech. If my name is not on that ticket I will be back and make you two speeches."

"When the disclosures of official corruption occurred, a wave of anger and disgust swept over this State. There was scarcely a man, woman or child old enough to understand who did not feel the hot flush of indignation upon their cheek. The universal voice of the people demanded swift and certain punishment."

"I deny that kind of doctrine which is willing to base a personal or political victory upon the hypothesis that the people of this great Commonwealth may be divided into two classes, the corrupt and the virtuous. This is not the condition of affairs in the State of Missouri."

"If there is any issue between the people of Missouri and the boodlers, it will be determined in the criminal courts of our State, just as the issues between others who violate the law and the people are decided."

NO REPORT FROM CLAYTON
UNTIL KRATZ CASE ENDS.Ambassador Not Expected to Notify
Department Before Decision Is
Reached by Mexican Court.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The State Department has received no recent advice from Ambassador Clayton in regard to the Kratz case. The department hopes in due time to be informed that Kratz will be returned, and, in fact, looks for that result.

Owing to the course usually pursued in Mexico in such cases, some time may elapse before Kratz is surrendered to the American authorities.

When the case is decided in court at Guadalajara, the next step will be to notify the Ambassador at Mexico City, who, in turn, will advise the Washington authorities.

No word has been received from Ambassador Clayton as to the progress of the case since Kratz was taken into custody, and none is looked for until it is disposed of finally.

ALARM OVER KAISER'S
CONDITION IS GROWING.Kleine Presse Declares All Those
Who Ought to Know Are Not
Confident of Speedy Recovery.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—No official statement regarding the Emperor's condition can be obtained, and the lack of such a statement has only served to increase the public alarm.

The Kleine Presse, a paper published in Frankfurt, the home of Professor Schmidt, who is attending the Kaiser, who has many friends in the medical circles of that city, says:

"All those who ought to know are anything but confident of the Emperor's speedy recovery. They regard the illness in a very different light from that shed upon it by the press in general."

"The Emperor is very much depressed and his general health has given way a good deal."

Representative of Shubert Brothers,
Who Will Manage House,
Says It Will Be Devoted to
High-Class and Original
Productions.

William Albert Swaney, a local architect, announced yesterday that a deal had been closed whereby a new theater was to be erected in St. Louis, the building to commence within a few weeks and to be completed on June 1.

The location of the new theater will be on the north side of Chestnut street between Broadway and Sixth street, on a lot leased from George T. Hiddle and now occupied by the Pilgrim Hotel. The lease is for ninety-nine years and the project is financed by the Garrick Theater Company of New York.

It is intended to commence the erection of the new playhouse as soon as sufficient time is given to the tenants now occupying the premises to vacate and the former building can be torn down. The work of construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible, so that the theater will be completed shortly after the opening of the World's Fair.

The new playhouse will be known as the Garrick and the building will contain nothing but the theater. The exterior of the building will be in the French Renaissance style. The interior will be done in green and gold, with ivory woodwork. The seating capacity will be 1,400 and the stage fronsage will be 34 feet. The structure will be 6x125 feet.

The management of the theater will be in the hands of the Shubert Bros., and will be presumably controlled by the syndicate. Weber and Fields of New York will play the opening engagement.

WILL PRODUCE ORIGINALS.

Shubert Brothers' Representative
Talks of Plans for New Theater.

New York, Dec. 5.—The fact that the Shubert brothers were to either acquire or build a theater in St. Louis was told exclusively in The Republic more than a year ago, but for business reasons it was denied by those managers.

For the same reasons Charles C. K. Miller, general representative of the Shubert brothers reluctantly admitted to The Republic correspondent to-night that it is true that they are about to erect a handsome playhouse to be the seat of St. Louis, on Chestnut street, opposite the Laclede Hotel.

"This announcement has been prematurely made," said Mr. Miller. "As to the house itself," he continued, "we can tell you nothing, for we have not yet seen the plans, and the same will be devoted exclusively to high-class enterprises, and we will make many original productions there. At the same time, we will bank other attractions than our own, if there is open time for them."

The Shubert brothers, Sam and Lee, yet young men, have had a remarkable rise in the theatrical business. They began life as poor boys, one a newsboy and the other a program boy in a theater in Syracuse. Finally the program boy advanced to be treasurer and took his brother into the business. They soon had a successful show of their own and later acquired control of a theater in Syracuse, one in Utica and one in Rochester. Five years ago they came to New York and leased the Herald Square Theater.

Since then they have leased the Casino, Madison Square and Princess theaters and built the Lyric, the latter being one of the handsomest theaters in the city.

All of their holdings are of the first class. They have made many important and successful productions here, mostly along the line of musical comedy, notable among them being "A Chinese Honey-moon," "Ermeline," with an all-star cast, which is now touring, and "Widow Winnie," a light opera, in which Paula Edwards is now starring at the Casino here. They are annually growing as producers.

"We are independent, all by ourselves," remarked Lee Shubert to The Republic correspondent a short time ago. "We neither antagonize syndicate productions nor bid for them. We are in harmony with all of them, independents and syndicates alike."

CHILDREN OF ALL
THE WORLD SHOWN

AMERICA IS REPRESENTED.

Exhibit of Schools and School
Children Shown Under the
Largest Flag to Be Seen in
the Tauride Palace.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—A children's world international exposition was opened to-day in the Tauride Palace, with great ceremony, by Elizabeth Mavrikievna.

The opening was a brilliant function and was attended by the State Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including United States Ambassador McCormick, military officers and high Government functionaries in full uniforms. The ceremonies were followed by a grand ball.

This is the first international exposition devoted exclusively to the life of children ever held, and it should be noted that it owes its origin to a suggestion made by Dowager Empress Marie, and is held under the patronage of the Empress.

All the countries of the world were invited to participate, and most of them accepted the invitation. Russia has the largest exhibition, and France, Germany and Austria follow in the order named.

The exhibit of the United States, which is under the direction of Commissioner Schadt of Philadelphia, is one of the smallest consisting of photographs of American schools and school children, but it enjoys the distinction of being displayed under the largest flag in the palace.

When the American colors were unfurled, the incident attracted much attention, the appearance of the Stars and Stripes being greeted with applause and cheers.

The most interesting features of the exposition are the exhibits relating to the physical and mental development of children, including the care of newborn infants, model nurseries, and the section devoted to the study of the child.

One section, devoted to child life, includes paintings of children by Russian and foreign artists. Another section illustrates historical events in the lives of children, the discoveries and inventions of children and the ethnological peculiarities of children of different nations.

One of the pleasant incidents of the opening of the exposition was the presentation by Professor Braumbaugh of Philadelphia to the Dowager Empress of an American children's text book, written by Miss Hall. The book was presented on a tray bordered with small Russian and American flags and bearing mementoes of the Empress' favorite flowers.

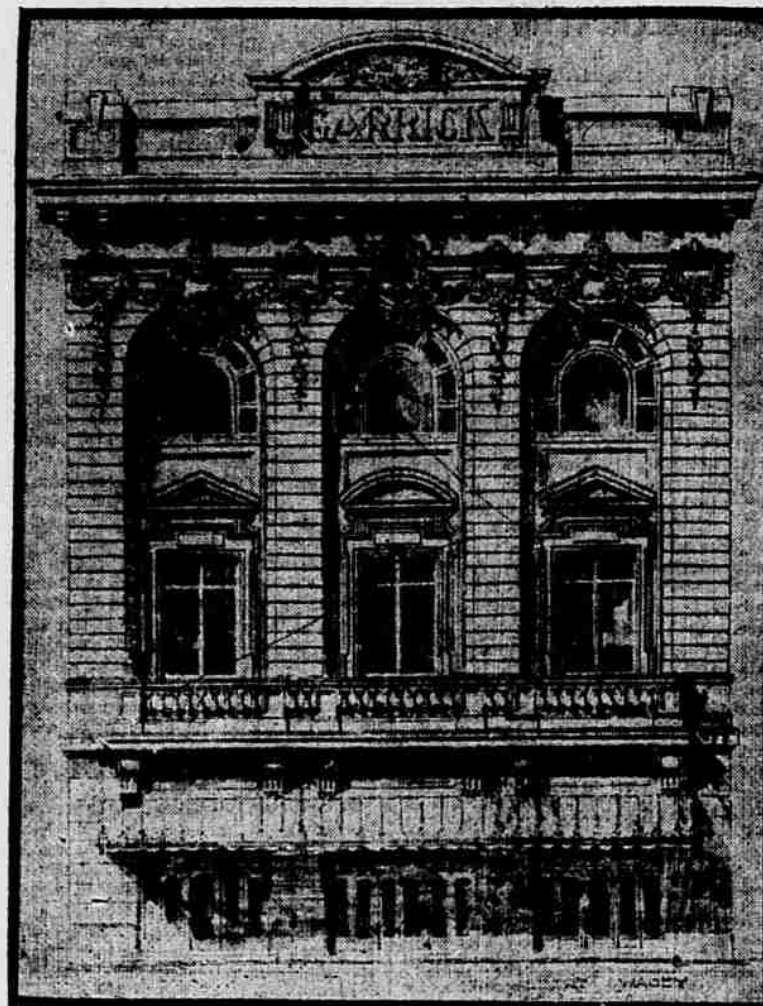
The Tauride Palace, in which the exposition is being held, was a gift of Empress Catherine II to one of her favorites. Much good will is being done by the management towards Mr. Lodysensky, the Russian Consul General in New York, who was largely instrumental in securing American representation. The exposition will continue for two months.

FIRST LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT

Large Mixed Chorus Rendered
Several Famous German Songs.

The St. Louis Liederkranz held its first concert of the season last evening at the hall of the society at Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. Nearly the entire membership was present and much enthusiasm was shown. Several numbers were rendered for the first time in this city.

The mixed chorus numbered 175 voices and the orchestra, under the leadership of Frederick Fisher, comprised forty musicians, among them G. Heim, who rendered several solos on the trumpet. Mrs. William J. Roma, recently from Chicago, sang several soprano solos.

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CRIPPLE CREEK
IS PARALYZED BY
RULE OF TROOPS.Censorship Has Been Estab-
lished on All News and
Correspondents Are
Threatened.Several Persons Have Been Ar-
rested Under Martial Law,
but No One of Im-
portance.

EDITORIAL IS SUPPRESSED.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 5.—The declaration of martial law has paralyzed business in this city.

Heavily armed pickets of the National Guards are stationed on all street corners and many residents of the city do not venture upon the streets.

Provost Marshal Thomas E. McClelland is occupying the Mayor's office. He has caused the arrest of several persons, but no important arrests have yet been made.

Following the suppression of an editorial in the Victor Record, Provost Marshal McClelland threatened to cut off Cripple Creek from the outside world by locking up the correspondents of the Denver papers and to censor all matter to be sent to the Denver papers.

Major Naylor, commanding officer in the absence of Colonel Verdeckberg, stated to-day that a news censor from Denver will arrive in the district and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor has not been divulged.

In consequence of Governor Peabody's order placing Teller County under martial law, a committee of women's auxiliary of the labor unions in this city, numbering 700 members, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, appealing to him "for protection against the unjust rulings of the Governor of the State."

BOARD PLEDGES AID.
Denver, Colo., Dec. 5.—The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners to-day issued an address pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California, and every other locality where they "are fighting a battle against corporate despotism and for the uplifting of humanity."

"To the coal miners who have joined in the fight for an eight-hour day," the address says, "we pledge the deathless fraternity of our organization."

Concerning Governor Peabody's action in placing Cripple Creek under martial law, the address says:

"The Executive Board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form of coercion, when compared to Colorado."

"We know no surrender, and justice will arise from the staggering blows administered by a soulless executive, and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death."

MESSAGE WILL TRY TO JUSTIFY
ROOSEVELT'S PANAMA POLICYExecutive Handles Questions Without Gloves and Makes No Back-
ward Steps Regarding Canal, Trust or Labor Problems, Say
Those Who Have Seen Document Which Will Be Read in
Congress To-Morrow.

GOVERNMENT NOT "PARTICEPS CRIMINIS" TO REVOLUTION.

CHIEF POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The message is one of the longest in recent years. It contains full justification, from the administration viewpoint, for everything which was done in connection with the recent revolution on the isthmus, but the administration is absolved of complicity.

The Republic of Panama was recognized, not only to preserve peace and to enable us to comply with the treaty of New Granada to secure transit across the isthmus, but to fulfill our higher obligation to the world to see that a canal was constructed.

There is a discussion of the problems which lie ahead of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

The questions of the relations of capital and labor and the duties which each must perform toward the Government receive attention.

A substantial increase in the navy is recommended.

The progress which has been made in the army under Secretary Root comes in for complimentary mention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt's message, which will be sent to Congress at the beginning of the regular session, on Monday, is understood to be a very long document, and discusses with great detail the questions of government which the executive has considered during the past year.

The most interesting thing in it is the treatment of the isthmian-canal question, which was forced on the administration November 3 by the revolution in Panama.

The President, it is understood, meets this subject with boldness. He justifies his course and the policy of the administration. The United States not only had obligations to perform under the treaty of New Granada, in keeping peace on the isthmus and providing for open and uninterrupted traffic across it, but it had a greater duty, on the higher ground that this Government is the trustee of the world for the isthmus.

Greater than any other question is that of the construction of the canal which has been in contemplation for centuries, and which not only the national interests of the United States require, but which the world demands.

The President's message is couched in language which leaves no doubt that he regards what has happened as final, and there is no suggestion of retracting the steps which have been taken.

There is in the message, so the Senators who have read it say, much that reminds them of the query that Mr. McKinley made, when he said that the flag was floating over the Philippines and boldly asked:

"Who will haul it down?"

ISTHMIAN EVENTS JUSTIFIED.

The Panama section of the message is a justification of what has been done by the United States. The President is expected to show that this Government was not "particeps criminis" to the revolution on the isthmus; that it knew only, as all other nations, including Colombia, knew that a revolution might occur; that this Government in accordance with its obligations to preserve peace on the isthmus sent a few ships in that general direction, but that the very fact that the naval force near at hand was so small showed that the Administration did not have definite news that the revolution was actually impending.

The President, of course, informs Congress that a treaty has been negotiated with the new Republic of Panama and that it will be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The events of the last year bearing on the right of labor to boycott and intimidate and the right of corporations to annual laws on the statute books give the President an excellent opportunity to discuss questions which are uppermost in the minds of every business man and every labor leader in the United States. The treatment of this great subject is understood to form a very large part of the message.

To give an idea of the scope of the question which lies under the President's pen, it is only necessary to review what has happened since he sent his first annual message to Congress. In the first place, the case against the Northern Securities Company, which was instituted in the winter of 1902, has been on by the Supreme Court of Appeals. It is now ready for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The findings of the Coal Strike Commission have been published and accepted by both sides in that great controversy. This marks a long step in advance in the way of applying the principle of arbitration to disputes of this kind.

Then, again, the President laid down in the dispute which arose in the Government printing office and bindery the principle that "while labor organizations had a right to exist among Government employees, they had no right to interfere with the work of the Government."

When I was at the old Brunswick Hotel in New York, that music was never heard. It was not known at the old Brunswick Hotel, but he was left largely to his own devices. Then we all had to have it, and now we are all to have it. I was surprised last night to hear a member of a little party at the orchestra, from selections from "Lola di Lammermoor," "Tannhauser," and "Martha." They would have nothing of the kind.

"If Chicago has discarded music at these restaurants it is because they can't afford to pay for it. St. Louis has not reached that point yet, and I don't think it ever will."

At one of the large hotels where orchestras are not employed the manager said that his space did not quite justify the expense of employing music to attract guests who knew good cooking.

A. E. Faust said: "We feel that our customers in the evening desire good music, and we strive always to give them the best talent we can find. Persons coming out of the theaters especially demand it. They are weary and want to hear something new, and we try to arrange our program so that the public like it. No matter what Chicago restaurants may do, St. Louis patrons demand music, and they shall have it."

MISS DREYER DISCHARGED.

Postmaster General Says Explanation Was Unsatisfactory.

Postmaster F. W. Baumhoff, in a letter from Postmaster General Payne yesterday, was instructed to notify Anna Dreyer that she has been dismissed from the service.

The letter, it is said, stated that the explanation of Miss Dreyer as to the charges made against her was not satisfactory. Postmaster Baumhoff said last night that he had notified Miss Dreyer of the action taken by the Postmaster General.

Residents of the vicinity were unable to assist the unfortunate crew, as no boat could live in the sea which was running where the doomed craft lay.

SHIP LOST WITH
ALL ON BOARDDashes on Rocks on Newfoundland
Coast and Goes to the
Bottom Before Aid Can
Be Given.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Dec. 5.—An unidentified square-rigged vessel, believed to be a Norwegian craft, struck on Ferryland Head, near Cape Race, in a furious storm at midnight last night and every soul aboard perished.

One body was washed ashore this morning, but bore nothing which could possibly lead to its identification except a gold ring marked with the initials "J. E."

Portions of the wreck also drove ashore bearing the letters "Torenia," "Levkap," "Bastri" and "K."

There are only clues so far obtained in these waters, although it probably will be possible to identify her when the sea becomes smooth. The vessel struck at the foot of a steep cliff and hung on the rocks for a short period.

Residents of the vicinity were unable to assist the unfortunate crew, as no boat could live in the sea which was running where the doomed craft lay.